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BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the Year

1952



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EASTLEIGH :
EASTLEIGH PRINTING WORKS, 26A, HIGH STREET

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1952

Medical Officer of Health :

W. ALASTAIR GLEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

(a),(b),(c), (d), (e), (f), CHARLES E. JAMES.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), H. F. DAWE.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

(a), (b), R. N. CHIVERS.

(a), (b), D. L. LANE.

Assistant Rodent Officer :

H. ROSSER.

Senior Clerk : * † ‡ Miss F. NASH.

Departmental Clerks :

* Miss S. MCGILLIVRAY.

† * Miss P. D. HASKETT.

Miss S. A. COOPER.

Disinfectors and Van Driver :

Mr. K. CHAPLOW.

Rodent Operators :

Mr. J. CHESHIRE.

Mr. L. G. TOPP.

- (a) *Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.*
- (b) *Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*
- (c) *Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*
- (d) *Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*
- (e) *Diploma in General Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.*
- (f) *Associate Membership Certificate, Institution of Sanitary Engineers.*
- (g) *Diploma in Sanitary Science and Administration, Sanitary Inspectors' Association.*
- * *Pitman's Institute Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*
- † *Royal Society of Arts Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*
- ‡ *Teachers' Diploma of the Faculty in Typewriting.*

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the statutorily required Annual Report on the health conditions in the Borough for the year 1952: as in previous years, it follows the general lines prescribed by the Minister of Health.

The number of Live Births was 493, a reduction of 70 in the number born in 1951, or, presented in another form, there were 7 children born in 1952 for every 8 born in 1951. This, however, is a sharp decline only in relation to 1951 figures, when there was an upsurge in the number of births which had dropped progressively from 572 to 524 between 1947 and 1950: considered in relation to the downward trend in births, the decline from 524 to 493 over two years is not great. Illegitimate births were 12 in number, representing 2.43 per cent. of the total births. This further fall in the illegitimacy rate brings it to a figure comparable to those prevailing prior to the war years.

The Birth Rate at 16.15 per thousand population reflects the fall in the number of births. Application of the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor yields an Adjusted Birth Rate of 16.8, which is 1.3 greater than 160 smaller towns in aggregate and 1.5 greater than the rate applicable to the country as a whole. Relative to the downward trend referred to above, the birth rate of 160 smaller towns in aggregate declined from 16.7 in 1950 to 15.5 in 1952, a fall of 1.2, whereas the adjusted birth rate for the borough declined from 17.9 to 16.8, a fall of 1.1.

Stillbirths numbered 7, of which one was illegitimate, yielding a Rate of 14.00 per 1,000 total births (live and still) and almost repeating the favourable experience of 1950. The Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 population was correspondingly low at 0.22 as compared with the figure of 0.36 of the smaller towns.

Deaths depleted the population by 316, some 27 fewer than 1951. The excess of births over deaths representing the natural increase in the population was thus 177. The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population was 30,520, an increase of 110 over the 1951 figure.

The resultant Crude Death Rate for 1952 is 10.36 per thousand population. The Adjusted Death Rate of 10.05 continues to maintain a favourable differential in relation to the smaller towns and country as a whole.

Infant Deaths continued to fall numerically, but being related to fewer births, the resulting Infant Mortality Rate was 22.31 per 1,000 live births as compared to the rate of 21.31 in 1951 : the corresponding rate in the smaller towns was 25.8.

While infectious disease was, on the whole, less prevalent than in 1951, the year cannot be classed as one of low incidence. Measles was epidemic in the early part of the year and although the number of cases was less than half the 1951 total, they amounted to 390 as compared with years when the incidence has been in the region of 50. Similarly, whooping cough, with 136 cases, must be regarded as moderately prevalent. The incidence of scarlet fever was below the average incidence in the country, while pneumonia was a little above the average. Poliomyelitis incidence remained low, there being only one case. There were no cases of enteric disorder, food poisoning, dysentery or enteric fever.

For the sixth consecutive year, there has been no diphtheria in the Borough. As this experience is common to other areas, the numbers of individuals who have even indirect knowledge of a case of diphtheria are becoming steadily fewer. There will naturally follow a lessening of parents' fear that their child may contract the disease, a fear which has motivated much of the demand for immunisation. The sense of security engendered must, however, have a sure foundation and so long as diphtheria occurs in a form dangerous to life, the only sure foundation is the knowledge that the reasonable precaution of having the child immunised has been taken.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ALASTAIR GLEN,
Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1927-1952.

Year.	Area.	Population.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Rateable Value. £	Product of Penny Rate. £ s. d.	Average Weekly Number of Unemployed.
1927	2,028	16,120	3,951	110,698	403 0 0	.....
1928	2,028	16,210	4,170	108,966	375 0 0	.....
1929	2,028	17,080	4,321	1a 117,616	478 0 0	.....
				1b 86,970		
1930	2,028	17,100	4,723	92,724	464 9 2	.....
1931	2,028	18,360	4,787	93,515	370 1 6	.....
1932	* 6,320	22,710	6,245	128,394	512 11 2	.....
1933	6,320	24,220	6,359	128,957	510 0 0	.....
1934	6,320	24,260	6,554	149,977	520 0 0	.....
1935	6,320	24,510	7,000	152,321	597 0 0	.....
1936	6,320	24,830	7,300	155,959	616 0 0	350
1937	6,320	25,810	7,511	180,466	752 0 0	250
1938	6,320	26,090	7,622	163,999	635 0 0	300
1939	6,320	a 26,360 b 26,770	7,799	167,456	697 0 0	150
1940	6,320	27,240	7,842	171,246	676 0 0	90
1941	6,320	27,290	7,828	171,816	690 0 0	6
1942	6,320	27,140	7,714	171,920	716 0 0	.....
1943	6,320	26,650	7,714	172,316	718 0 0	.....
1944	6,320	27,180	7,702	175,105	742 0 0	.....
1945	6,320	27,200	7,695	178,122	742 0 0	.....
1946	6,320	28,280	7,801	185,000	750 0 0	.....
1947	6,320	29,170	7,916	188,271	783 0 0	5
1948	6,320	30,620	8,100	181,908	793 0 0	25
1949	6,320	29,980	8,276	185,409	776 0 0	40
1950	6,320	30,440	8,505	189,134	776 0 0	13
1951	6,320	30,410	8,782	193,339	781 0 0	20
1952	6,320	30,520	8,892	197,141	805 0 0	44
					821 0 0	11

* Area extended 1st April, 1932.

1a Rateable Value 30th September, 1929

1b Rateable Value 1st October, 1929

a For calculation of Birth Rates,

b For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases,

c Difference caused by de-rating of Industrial Hereditaments.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1927-1952.

Year	Population.	STILL BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			DEATHS		
		Rate per 1,000 Total Births.		No.	Number.		Rates.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.
		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.		Total.	Illegitimate.		No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	
1927	16,120	.....	.....	9	309	2.91	19.16	13	42.07	10.23
1928	16,210	.....	.....	4	293	1.36	18.07	6	20.47	10.3
1929	17,080	10	34.6	8	287	2.79	16.8	11	38.3	10.7
1930	17,100	6	17.8	8	337	2.37	19.7	21	62.3	9.6
1926-30	16,460	.....	.....	6.8	305	2.28	18.54	13.6	44.59	9.89
1931	18,360	13	37.4	9	334	2.69	18.1	13	38.9	11.1
1932	22,710	9	26.49	14	331	4.23	14.57	19	57.4	11.8
1933	24,220	17	48.29	15	335	4.48	13.83	21	62.68	10.81
1934	24,260	15	47.02	10	340	3.29	12.53	22	39.47	9.43
1935	24,510	9	25.13	7	349	2.0	14.23	16	45.84	9.66
1931-35	22,812	12.6	36.71	10.8	330	3.27	14.49	16.2	49.1	10.54
1936	24,830	12	31.8	8	374	2.14	15.06	20	53.47	10.3
1937	25,810	12	28.03	10	428	2.33	16.58	20	46.72	11.1
1938	26,090	10	25.7	9	379	2.37	14.52	11	29.02	9.96
1939	a 26,360 b 26,770	9	24.21	9	404	2.22	15.32	16	39.6	10.19
1940	27,240	11	24.49	9	438	2.05	16.07	24	54.05	12.9
1936-40	26,066	10.8	25.99	9.0	404	2.23	15.52	18.2	45.05	11.02
1941	27,290	13	33.0	14	374	3.74	13.7	19	49.86	11.5
1942	27,140	10	21.98	19	445	4.26	16.39	6	13.48	9.94
1943	26,650	19	40.86	30	465	6.45	17.44	17	36.56	10.43
1944	27,180	8	15.4	50	509	9.8	18.72	18	55.36	11.44
1945	27,200	9	19.31	47	457	10.28	16.8	24	52.51	12.2
1941-45	27,092	11.8	25.77	32.0	450	7.11	16.61	16.8	37.33	11.11
1946	28,280	22	40.0	45	529	8.5	18.7	21	29.69	11.56
1947	29,170	19	32.1	24	572	4.19	19.6	19	33.21	11.0
1948	30,620	12	21.27	32	564	5.67	18.42	18	31.91	10.29
1949	29,980	12	21.39	33	549	6.01	18.31	25	45.53	11.44
1950	30,440	7	13.18	29	524	5.53	17.21	14	26.71	10.4
1946-50	29,698	14.4	25.62	32.6	547	5.95	18.44	19.4	35.43	10.93
1951	30,410	12	20.87	21	563	3.73	18.51	12	21.31	11.28
1952	30,520	7	14.00	12	493	2.43	16.15	11	22.31	10.36

a For calculation of Birth Rates.

b For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,320
Registrar-General's estimate of Home Population, mid 1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,520
Number of inhabited houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,892
Rateable Value (31st December, 1952)	.....	.....	.....	.....	£197,141
Gross product of a penny rate (1st October, 1952)	.....	.....	.....	.....	£821
Estimated weekly average of unemployment	.....	.....	.....	.....	11

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS. *Male. Female. Total.*

Total	.....	246	247	493	} Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	16.15
Legitimate	.....	242	239	481		
Illegitimate	.....	4	8	12		
Comparability Factor	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.04	
Adjusted Birth Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.79	

STILL BIRTHS. *Male. Female. Total.*

Total		3	4	7	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	14.00
Legitimate	.....	2	4	6		
Illegitimate	.....	1	—	1		

DEATHS. *Male. Female. Total.*

Deaths	.....	162	154	316	} Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated average popula- tion	10.36
Comparability Factor	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.97	
Adjusted Death Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.05	

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List).

		<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 (live and still births).</i>
No. 30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	.....	Nil	—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	.....	8	3	11
Illegitimate	.....	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	22.31
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....	.....	22.87
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.....	.....	—

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	58
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.....	.....	.....	1
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	4
Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	—

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1952.

Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns.

(Table of Registrar-General.)

Eastleigh's figures have been included for convenience of comparison, the last two columns being the most suitable for this purpose.

	England and Wales	160 C.B.'s and Great Towns, including London	London Administrative County	160 Smaller Towns, Resident Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census	EASTLEIGH
Births. Rates per 1,000 Home Population.					
Live Births	15.3	16.9	17.6	15.5	16.8
Still Births	0.35	0.43	0.34	0.36	0.22
	22.6 (a)	24.6 (a)	19.2 (a)	23.0 (a)	14.0 (a)
Deaths.					
All Causes	11.3	12.1	12.6	11.2	10.05
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.24	0.28	0.31	0.22	0.13
Influenza	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07
Small-pox	0.00	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.47	0.52	0.58	0.43	0.43
Deaths. Rates per 1,000 Live Births :—					
All causes under one year of age	27.6 (b)	31.2	23.8	25.8	22.31
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.5	2.03
	(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.				
	(b) Per 1,000 related live births.				
Notifications (Corrected) Rates per 1,000 Home Population :—					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.00
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.53	1.75	1.56	1.58	1.08
Whooping Cough	2.61	2.74	1.66	2.57	4.46
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.10
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Measles	8.86	10.11	9.23	8.49	12.78
Pneumonia	0.72	0.80	0.57	0.62	0.98
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)—					
Paralytic	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.03
Non-Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.11	0.00
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	17.87 (a)	23.94 (a)	30.77 (a)	10.22 (a)	14.0 (a)
	(a) Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births				

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH DURING 1952.

Causes of Death.	All Ages	Males	Females	Number of Deaths Registered at Ages.										Wards.						
				0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 Plus	North	South	East	West	Central	Bishopstoke	Chandler's Ford.
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3. Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	13	8	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	13	10	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	2	5	6	3	3	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	10	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	2	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	9	7	4	3	1	5
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
16. Diabetes	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	46	20	26	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
18. Coronary disease, angina	44	26	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	13	21	5	11	6	3	6
19. Hypertension with heart disease	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	18	19	5	4	9	6	3
20. Other heart disease	45	19	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	6	4	4	8	1	1
21. Other circulatory disease	14	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	10	2	1	1	1
22. Influenza	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
23. Pneumonia	13	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	1	4	2	3
24. Bronchitis	9	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	3	-	3	3	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	2	1	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	2	-	-	1	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	22	8	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	-	-	1	8	3	2
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
34. All other accidents	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
35. Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	316	162	154	11	3	1	2	4	5	8	33	46	76	127	38	38	56	43	28	48
Males	-	-	-	8	3	1	2	4	5	8	33	46	76	127	38	38	56	43	28	48
Females	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	2	3	4	16	25	36	62	62	62	62	62	62	65

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH

In the Table on page 10, male and female deaths have been allocated to the various causes according to the Short List of the Registrar General and the total deaths of each cause further analysed into age groups, and according to the Ward in which they were domiciled.

Age at Death

Of the total of 316 deaths:—

- 127, *i.e.*, 40 per cent. occurred in persons 75 years and over.
- 203, *i.e.*, 64 per cent. occurred in persons 65 years and over.
- 249, *i.e.*, 79 per cent. occurred in persons 55 years and over.
- 282, *i.e.*, 89 per cent. occurred in persons 45 years and over.

Of the remaining 34 deaths between the ages of 0—45, 11 (3.5 per cent.) were in the first year of life and 23 (7.3 per cent.) were between the ages of 1 and 45.

Principal Causes of Death

Ref. No.		1952		1950	
		No.	Percent- age of Total.	No.	Percent- age of Total.
1-36	Total Deaths	316	100	317	100
18-20	Heart Disease	100	31.6	100	31.5
10-14	Cancer	58	18.3	55	17.4
17	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	46	14.5	42	13.3
22-25	Respiratory Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	27	8.5	31	9.7
		231	72.9	228	71.9

The principal causes of death in the population as a whole, including those normally domiciled in the borough but who died outside the borough, *e.g.*, as in hospital, are shown in the table above. The corresponding figures are given for 1950 when the total deaths were virtually the same.

Major Causes of Death over Forty-five

The relative importance of the four main causes of death in age groups over 45 years, is shown in the table below :—

Age Group	Total Deaths.	Main Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of total in Age Group.
75 Plus	127	Heart Disease	59	46.5
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	21	16.5
		Cancer	13	10.2
		Respiratory Diseases	8	6.3
65-75	76	Heart Disease	27	35.5
		Cancer	17	22.4
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	13	17.1
		Respiratory Diseases	11	14.5
55-65	46	Heart Disease	10	21.7
		Cancer	10	21.7
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	7	15.2
		Respiratory Diseases	5	10.9
45-55	33	Cancer	13	39.4
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	4	12.1
		Heart Disease	3	9.1
		Respiratory Diseases	3	9.1

Ward Statistics

An estimate of the death rate appropriate to each Ward is given below :—

Age 21 plus.	WARD.						
	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Bishop-stoke.	Chandler's Ford.
Population	2645	3263	2378	4319	1910	3198	3776
Deaths -	38	38	56	43	28	48	65
Death Rate per 1,000	14.36	11.64	23.55	9.95	14.66	15.01	17.21

The variation in the rates is probably due largely to differences in the age composition in the population between the various Wards.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under one year amounted to 11, resulting in an Infant Mortality Rate of 22.31 per 1,000 live births. Although the total deaths were one fewer than in 1951, they were related to seventy fewer births, and in consequence, the Infant Mortality Rate is a point higher than 1951. The rates for the last two years are both just less than half the rate over the five year period 1936-40. The Infant Mortality Rate of areas of comparable size in 1952 was 25.8 per 1,000 live births.

The majority of deaths occurred in the first month of life :—

Age at Death.	Under 1 Day.	1-7 Days.	1-4 Weeks.	1-12 Months.
Number	4	2	1	4

Neonatal Mortality, i.e. deaths under 1 month, was thus 16.2 per 1,000 live births and contributed two-thirds of the total infant mortality.

Deaths were attributable to :—

Congenital malformations	.....	.....	.....	5
Prematurity .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Asphyxia and Cerebral haemorrhage	.....	.....	.....	2
Infections .....	.....	.....	.....	2

For the second year in succession, no infant deaths were recorded amongst illegitimate children.

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Council, Medical, Sanitary and Clerical, including in each case information as to their special diplomas or certificates of qualification as well as their offices and duties, have been incorporated on page 3 at the beginning of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, continued to undertake the bacteriological examination of pathological material, water, sewage, milk and other foodstuffs: serological examinations (other than that of Venereal Disease): and routine examinations of milk and ice-cream (phosphatase and methylene blue tests). These services were extensively used and appreciation is recorded of the co-operation and help received from the Laboratory.

The services of the Southampton County Borough Analyst were available for chemical analyses of water, sewage, etc.

Ambulance Facilities

While ambulances continued to be based on the Town Hall Yard during the year, the proposed re-organisation was made effective from the 29th June, 1952. From that date, ambulance movements were controlled by Winchester Ambulance Station which is the main station for the area into which the Borough falls. The procedure for calling an ambulance is by dialling 999 and asking for Ambulance, arrangements having been made with the telephone service to direct such calls from the area to Winchester. Advance bookings should be made to the Senior Head Driver, Winchester Ambulance Station, Kingsley Place, Stanmore, Winchester (Telephone: Winchester 2536).

Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery

The area was satisfactorily covered as regards both nursing and midwifery services. During the year two nurses resident in Chandler's Ford were providing midwifery and general nursing services there, while three midwives and three whole time general nurses covered Bishopstoke and Central Eastleigh.

Health Visiting

While Health Visitors, who combine the duties of Health Visitors and School Nurses together with care and after care functions, have been available in the area during the year, resignations and illness have combined with difficulty in recruiting new staff to render the service less effective than would be desired. One Health Visitor serving Eastleigh was off duty throughout the year as a result of an accident. These difficulties, which were not peculiar to the Borough, had to be met by various expedients such as re-organisation of Health Visitors' areas so as to bring the Bishopstoke part of the Borough within the area of a Health Visitor whose area previously was entirely in the adjacent rural area and on the other side, to extend to part of the rural area the services of the Health Visitor serving the Central areas and Chandler's Ford. The nett Health Visitor Service available within the Borough has therefore been a fraction in excess of one whole time visitor. In addition, frequent changes of Health Visitor in recent years has militated against that continuity of contact which is essential to the establishment of confidence between the mother and the Health Visitor.

Home Help Service

During the year there has been a continuing demand for help in the home, mainly from the aged and infirm and chronically sick and mainly provided at modified charges or without charge.

Application for help should be made to the Divisional Organiser, Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh (Telephone : Eastleigh 87558).

Day Nursery

At the Day Nursery, Tankerville House, Romsey Road, accommodation was maintained for 50 children. Vacancies were filled from a waiting list in the following order of preference :—

- (1) Children whose mothers are obliged to work.
- (2) Children whose mothers are ill or unable for some special reason to care for them themselves.
- (3) Overcrowded home conditions.
- (4) Children suffering from some disability who have been especially recommended.

If any children are admitted who do not come within the above groups, it is on the understanding that the child will have to be withdrawn if the place is required by another child with a definite reason for admission.

Children of eighteen months to five years are cared for from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mondays to Fridays, and 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays. A charge is made for the mid-morning milk, cod liver oil, lunch and tea provided.

The children are subject to medical examination on entry and periodically thereafter.

Treatment Centres and Clinics

The various clinic facilities available within the Borough are listed on page 18 and 19.

Other clinic facilities available under Local Education Authority arrangements outside the Borough include :—

Speech Therapy -	Correction of speech defects.	Trafalgar House, Winchester. 18, Archers Road, Southampton.	Mondays and Fridays. Wednesdays.
Asthma -	Supervision and breathing exercises.	Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester. King's Park Road, Southampton.	1st, 3rd and 5th Friday mornings. Mondays, 2-4.

Venereal Disease Clinics are available for advice and diagnosis of doubtful infection as well as treatment at Winchester and Southampton.

		MALES.	FEMALES.
Winchester -	Royal Hampshire County Hospital. Cardigan Road. King's Park Road.	Saturdays, 11 a.m.	Tuesdays, 2.15.
Southampton -		Monday to Friday, 10-12 ; 5-7 ; Saturdays, 10-12. No clinic.	No clinic. Mondays, 10-12 Tuesdays, 2-4 Thursdays, 2-6 Fridays, 2-4

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>Held by.</i>
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Ritchie Hall, Chandler's Ford	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	M.I. Room, 17 Families' Camp, Chandler's Ford	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	St. Mary's Church Hall, Bishopstoke	1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Health Centre, Chamberlayne Road	Wednesdays, 9.30—12; 2—4	Hampshire County Council.
Ante-natal Clinic	Supervision of expectant mothers	Red House, Romsey	1st, 2nd and 3rd Mondays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Guidance Clinic	Child Guidance	Red House, Romsey	Mondays, 9.30—12. Thursdays, 2—4	Hampshire County Council.
Cleansing Clinic	Treatment of verminous conditions in children	Red House, Romsey	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Dental Clinic	Dental treatment of school children	Health Centre, Chamberlayne Road	By appointment	Hampshire County Council.
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	Protection of children against Diphtheria	Red House, Romsey	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Examination of school children and treatment of minor conditions	Red House, Romsey	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Ophthalmic Clinic	Specialist examination of children's eye conditions	Red House, Romsey	Fourth Tuesdays 9.30—12 2—4 p.m.	South-Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board
Orthopaedic Clinic (Minor)	Examination and supervision of minor orthopaedic defects in children	Red House, Romsey	1st Thursday of even months 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Orthopaedic Clinic (Surgeons)	Examination and supervision of children by an orthopaedic Surgeon	Red House, Romsey	3rd Tuesday of even months 2.0 p.m.	South-Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>Held by.</i>
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Treatment of minor orthopaedic defects in children	Red House, Romey Road	Wednesdays, 9.30—12; 2—4.	South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.
Family Planning Clinic	Birth Control	Red House, Romey Road	Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	Women's Welfare Association.
Ray Therapy Clinic (subsidiary of Physio-therapy Department R.H.C.H.)	Exercises. Ultra-violet—infra-red radiation and massage	Desborough Road	Monday to Friday, 9—12.30; 1.30—5. Saturdays, 9—12.	South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Examination and supervision of actual and suspected cases of Tuberculosis and contacts of cases	Mount Sanatorium, Bishopstoke	Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.	South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Mass Radiography

Accommodation was provided for the Unit at the Health Centre, Chamberlayne Road, for three weeks in October and November, 1952.

Hospitals

General.—General medical and surgical hospital services have as in the past been rendered by the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, the Royal South Hants Hospital, Southampton and the Children's Hospital, Southampton.

Sanatoria.—Female cases were accommodated at Hursley Road Sanatorium and Fryern Hill Sanatorium, Chandler's Ford, male cases were accommodated at The Mount Sanatorium, Bishopstoke, and children at The White House, Milford-on-Sea.

Isolation.—Cases requiring hospitalisation have in the main been accommodated at the Victoria Isolation Hospital, Winchester, and the Isolation Hospital, Southampton. Special arrangements were continued in respect of cases of Poliomyelitis, children being admitted to the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton, and adults to the Isolation Hospital, Southampton.

Patients requiring hospitalisation of any description have been placed either by direct arrangement with the hospital or via the Winchester Bed Service (Telephone No : Winchester 2261) or Southampton Bed Bureau (Telephone No : Southampton 5117) : a proportion of cases, particularly Tuberculosis and Infectious Disease, have had to be accommodated further afield than the local hospitals and sanatoria.

Maternity and Nursing Homes

Hospital Service.—Rookwood Maternity Home, Allbrook, operates as a subsidiary of the Maternity Unit of the Borough Hospital, Southampton.

Private.—One home is registered under the Acts as a Nursing Home. It has no maternity accommodation and in the main cares for elderly persons.

Mortuary

Limited Mortuary accommodation is available in the out-buildings at the Town Hall.

Byelaws

Under the Borough of Eastleigh Scheme, 1936, it was enacted, inter-alia, that all Byelaws made before 1st January, 1933, ceased to be in force on the expiry of two years from 9th November, 1936, unless previously repealed or altered. Accordingly, the following Byelaws were in operation in the Borough on 31st December, 1952 :—

Series.		Date of Confirmation.
New Streets	.....	29 / 5 / 34
Good Rule and Government	.....	17 / 1 / 38
Sanitary Conveniences	.....	5 / 8 / 38
Offensive Trades	.....	20 / 10 / 38
Buildings	.....	13 / 11 / 39
Pleasure Grounds	.....	31 / 12 / 47
Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines	.....	27 / 5 / 50
Clean Food	.....	8 / 6 / 50
Hackney Carriages	.....	15 / 2 / 52

SECTION III.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE**Measles**

Despite the fact that 1951 was a major epidemic year for this disease, the incidence remained fairly high in 1952, a total of 390 cases being notified. The majority of cases (339) were concentrated in the first four months of the year (January, 54; February, 171; March, 101; April, 13), following the usual epidemic pattern of a rapid build-up followed by a sharp recession. May and June were free of cases. Of the remaining cases distributed over the latter half of the year, 30 occurred in October and comprised the bulk of a 36 case Autumn outbreak in one of the camps: a similar localised outbreak occurred in the same camp two years ago.

The age distribution of cases was essentially similar to that in 1951 :—

	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CASES OCCURRING AT AGES.					
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10
1951	1.7	5	13.6	14	15.3	48.1
1952	2.3	7.7	12.8	13	14.1	48

No deaths were attributed to Measles.

Whooping Cough

An equal number of males and females, totalling 136 cases, were notified during the year. The average number of cases over the previous four years (1948-51) was 132, so that while there was a 25 per cent. reduction in the number of cases in 1952 as compared with 1951, the general level of incidence over the preceding four years was maintained. During these years this level has been higher in varying degree than the average experience of similar sized towns. This contrasts with the four year period 1944-47 during which the average number of cases was 41 and during which the level was lower than that of similar sized towns. No death was recorded as due to Whooping Cough.

Seventy-five of the cases occurred in 34 families, of which 28 had two children affected, five had three, and one had four. The 75 cases comprised 6 infants under the age of one year, 50 children aged 1-5 and 19 children of school age. The relatively greater danger of this disease to the infant and younger child has been stressed in previous reports and reference has been made to the opportunities for spread of infection in the home environment. The dates of sickening,

as recorded, of these children would indicate the probability that (a) five of the infant cases were infected at the same time as a child aged 1-5, presumably from a common source; (b) that in five instances a child aged 1-5 infected a sibling in the same age group; and (c) that in five instances a case in a school child was responsible for a case, or cases, in siblings aged 1-5 and the remaining infant case.

Scarlet Fever

Of the 33 cases notified, twenty were school children. No individual school was particularly affected. The majority (24) of the cases occurred during the first three months of the year, with isolated cases appearing spasmodically during the remainder of the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Both of the cases notified were in respect of children born at home: in the previous two years notifications had been solely from hospital units.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Seven unrelated cases were notified, three of which were from hospital, an incidence of 10.2 per 1,000 live and still births.

Pneumonia

Thirty cases of pneumonia were notified during the year, 19 of which occurred in the first quarter and 8 in the last quarter. Males and females were in equal numbers and cases occurred in practically all age groups. No epidemiological significance is attached to the fact that sixteen of the cases were domiciled in the Chandler's Ford Ward.

Erysipelas

Three cases occurred in the elderly, one of whom had previously suffered from the disease.

Acute Poliomyelitis

One case of poliomyelitis occurred in a school child in the last quarter of the year. The total number of cases confirmed in the six years 1947-52 is seven. The total number of cases recorded in the six years immediately preceding 1947 (when the disease showed a marked rise in incidence throughout the country) is also seven. Notwithstanding the increase experienced elsewhere, there has thus been over that period no manifest increase in local incidence. It may be that local conditions are unpropitious to spread of the disease, but a longer experience of unenhanced incidence is required in order to favour that explanation in preference to a purely fortuitous one.

Food Poisoning and Enteric Diseases

No case of food poisoning, dysentery or enteric fever, was reported during the year.

Diphtheria

For the sixth consecutive year there has been no case of diphtheria in the Borough.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Facilities for diphtheria immunisation were maintained during the year. At the appropriate time, each mother of a baby known to be in the area is acquainted of the facilities by means of which she may have her baby immunised and is urged to have this done whether by her own doctor, at the Child Welfare Clinics, or at a special morning clinic held in conjunction with the School Clinic. Leaflets and Official Paid Cards supplied by the Ministry of Health are utilised in this connection. Where the mother indicates that she would like her own doctor to perform the immunisation, he is advised so that he can make any personal arrangements desired: in other instances, an invitation to one of the clinics is extended.

The Health Visitor plays a very important role in regard to personal propaganda, both at clinics, but particularly, in the course of her home visits, which includes the homes of mothers who do not attend the clinics. As the Health Visitor gains the confidence of the mothers, so her influence and advice is the more likely to prevail. Frequent changes of staff, with temporary secondment of staff from other areas, have militated against the development of this confidence, while overall Health Visitor staff shortage has resulted in fewer follow up visits being made.

With the co-operation, and indeed the universally willing co-operation, of Head Teachers, arrangements are made to hold immunisation sessions at each school periodically so that any child not previously immunised may be immunised and so that previously immunised children may have their immunity reinforced by a single injection—this is recommended at intervals of five years during school life. Cards are issued to parents from the school to acquaint them of these facilities and of the desirability of reinforcement of previous immunisation, so that written consent is obtained before any child is injected. Cards are only issued to those known to be due for reinforcement or in respect of whom no record of primary immunisation is held.

The relevant tables show (A) the number of children immunised and given reinforcing injections in each year since 1942, and (B) the overall immunisation state of children in the Borough who fall within the age groups 0—14 in each year since 1943.

Table (A) shows a definite improvement over last year in the numbers both of children under 5 and children of school age who were submitted for primary immunisation during the year.

In Table (B) the figures relating to child population are to be considered only as a rough estimate, as the Registrar-General is now unable to supply this information: it follows that the percentages protected are subject to some error. The general immunisation state shows a slight improvement due to a higher protection rate in the school population, while the position regarding children of pre-school age has remained stable. Of the 1381 immunised children under the age of 5, 1,355 were between 1 and 5 years, i.e. approximately 58 per cent. protected.

TABLE (A)

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION
Yearly Numbers of Children Protected

Year.	Primary Immunisation.			Reinforcing Injections.
	Under 5.	5-14.	Total.	
1940-41	.....	.....	1714	.....
1942	430	838	1268	.....
1943	341	216	557	.....
1944	223	13	236	.....
1945	330	28	358	.....
1946	362	52	414	24
1947	353	72	425	149
1948	430	162	592	739
1949	497	133	630	761
1950	299	118	417	568
1951	336	47	383	587
1952	421	132	553	484

TABLE (B).

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Year.	Child Population (Estimated).			Number Protected.			Percentage Protected.			No. of Children Notified. Age 0—14.		Fatal Cases.	
	Ages.			Ages.			Ages.			Immun- ised.	Non- Immun- ised.	Immun- ised.	Non- Immun- ised.
	0-4.	5-14	0-14	0-4	5-14	0-14	0-4	5-14	0-14				
1943	2018	4343	6361	765	2420	3185	38	58	50	-	-	-	-
1944	2137	4190	6327	756	2425	3181	35	58	50	-	-	-	-
1945	2090	3990	6080	864	2437	3301	41	60	54	-	1	-	-
1946	2220	3920	6140	999	2484	3483	45	63	56	1	8	-	-
1947	2320	3910	6230	1119	2558	3677	48	65	59	-	-	-	-
1948	2513	4073	6586	1251	2785	4036	50	68	61	-	-	-	-
1949	2580	4007	6587	1441	3000	4441	55	75	67	-	-	-	-
1950	2787	4091	6878	1426	3171	4597	51	77	66	-	-	-	-
1951	2846	4256	7102	1384	3260	4644	49	77	65	-	-	-	-
1952	2850	4400	7250	1381	3490	4871	48	79	67	-	-	-	-

Smallpox

No case of smallpox occurred during the year. One military contact was in the area during the year.

Vaccination

The following statistics on vaccination have been extracted by courtesy of the County Medical Officer.

	Under 1 1952	1 year 1951	2 to 4 1948-50	5 to 14 1938-47	Total under 15
Primary Vaccinations	267	13	27	16	323
Re-Vaccinations	—	—	9	18	27

The number of children vaccinated continues to increase steadily if not spectacularly, 172 in 1950, 257 in 1951, 323 in 1952. Of the total in 1952, 267 were in infants under the age of 1 year, which means that approximately 50 per cent. of infants were vaccinated.

This contrasts strikingly with diphtheria immunisation: only 76 children under the age of one were immunised. Thus, three and a half times as many mothers of children under one had their babies vaccinated as had their babies immunised. They did so at no less trouble to themselves and with no less upset in the baby. Such disparity in the figures, combined with the increasing uptake of vaccination, would suggest that the publicity which recent outbreaks of smallpox have received, is more compelling than propaganda relating to a disease which is rapidly becoming unknown.

Tuberculosis

During the year, 33 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis came to notice, some 6 fewer than 1951; on the other hand, 6 more cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified.

Of the pulmonary cases 4 were cases previously notified in other areas, who had moved into the district, and two were service cases. Four deaths were attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis as compared with 10 in 1951, a mortality of 0.13 per thousand population as compared with 0.22 per thousand in areas of comparable size.

Mass Radiography

A Mass Radiography Survey was held by the Southampton Mass Radiography Unit in October, when facilities were made available to private firms and secondary schools, as well as the general public. During the three weeks 2,433 members of the general public presented themselves for examination as compared with 1,058 in the two week survey in 1951. Of the total of 3,751 examined in this survey, 7 were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis, i.e. 1.8 per thousand examined and 43 showed signs of inactive tuberculosis.

Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1947

No action was taken during the year under this section.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1952

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	5	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
25-35	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-
35-45	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
45-55	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	18	15	4	2	3	1	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

	Notifications.		Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1921	23	3	14	5
1922	15	3	22	4
1923	22	5	13	3
1924	29	10	11	3
1925	28	7	19	1
1921-25	23.4	5.6	15.8	3.2
1926	34	8	9	2
1927	17	5	20	4
1928	19	4	11	4
1929	23	3	15	3
1930	25	3	14	—
1926-30	23.6	4.6	13.8	2.6
1931	17	8	9	2
1932	38	10	20	7
1933	23	9	12	2
1934	25	6	15	3
1935	17	5	7	—
1931-35	24.0	7.6	12.6	2.8
1936	15	4	10	2
1937	19	6	12	—
1938	21	3	9	4
1939	23	3	8	2
1940	16	8	5	—
1936-40	18.8	4.8	8.8	1.6
1941	29	4	12	4
1942	19	2	6	—
1943	27	4	18	—
1944	27	3	11	—
1945	47	2	19	1
1941-45	29.8	3.0	13.2	1.0
1946	28	4	13	—
1947	46	5	15	2
1948	33	2	6	—
1949	28	4	9	1
1950	25	2	6	2
1946-50	32.0	3.4	9.8	1.0
1951	39	—	10	—
1952	33	6	4	—

CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1952 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

Disease.	All Ages	Males	Females	Number of Cases Notified at Ages.										Wards.									
				0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 plus	Not known	North	South	East	West	Central	Bishopstoke	Chandler's Ford	
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
Erysipelas	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—		
Measles	390	194	196	9	30	50	51	55	187	2	4	1	—	—	—	1	39	55	26	154	22	28	66
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	30	15	15	1	—	1	—	4	5	3	2	4	4	5	1	1	1	6	3	4	—	—	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	1	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	33	15	18	—	—	2	5	6	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	11	3	3	11
Whooping Cough	136	68	68	13	21	13	28	21	36	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	29	11	58	5	1	1	31

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) SINCE 1932.

Disease.	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Scarlet Fever ...	24	38	135	129	67	47	59	44	24	41	43	42	67	30	40	31	15	10	11	43	33
Diphtheria ...	3	-	12	14	4	7	50	7	8	13	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	6	9	9	11	12	12	11	11	11	3	12	10	8	5	13	8	11	10	4	5	3
Pneumonia ...	27	18	21	6	7	16	6	13	12	16	7	14	12	27	18	4	6	14	9	14	30
Puerperal Fever	-	1	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	5	5	2	5	-	4	2	6	8	5	6	2	5	4	4	4	-	1	3	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	2	-	1	1	3	6	2	5	4	11	1	1	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relapsing Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	1
(a) Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	194	792	201	115	43	826	259	40	446	53	46	825	390
(a) Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	83	41	285	43	33	76	10	140	90	120	179	136
Dysentery ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	17	-	25	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	55	3	1	-	2	2	-

(a)—Became notifiable on the 23rd October, 1939.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1952 and the Fifteenth as your Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The work of the Sanitary Department comprises Sections IV, V and VI of this Report, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food respectively.

The ever increasing use of Caravans as temporary dwellings, the provision of a new trunk sewer to relieve the congestion at Chandler's Ford, and the question of refuse disposal, have again been the main sanitary problems which the Council have dealt with during the year, and a short report on these matters is included in Section IV.

The high cost of housing repairs is still one of the major difficulties met with when any attempt is made to recondition the older type of property in the area. Forty-one houses were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, and of this number it was found that seventeen could not be repaired at reasonable cost and had to be dealt with as such houses.

The number of animals slaughtered during the year at the Bacon Factory was 49,779. This is an increase of 8,924 on the total of 40,855 in 1951, and, as indicated in my previous reports, there are signs that the increased killings will continue.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES E. JAMES,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION IV.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**(a) Water.**

Eastleigh is supplied with water by the Southampton Corporation Waterworks, and I am indebted to Mr. J. Hawksley, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (Waterworks Engineer and Manager), for the following information :—

- (i) The water supply to the Borough of Eastleigh during the year 1952 has been satisfactory (a) in quantity and (b) in quality.
- (ii) Regular bacteriological examinations are made of all water supplied by the Southampton Corporation.
All water from the Corporation's sources of supply is treated before distribution.

The supply to the Borough of Eastleigh may be afforded from any one or more of the three following sources :—

Wells in the chalk at Otterbourne.

Wells in the chalk at Twyford.

River Itchen at Otterbourne.

After treatment the waters from the above three sources are pumped, as required, to the various areas supplied, and separate zones of supply for the distribution of the water from each source are not maintained. Samples of the treated water for bacteriological examination are taken at various points, and the three following groups of samples are submitted as covering the whole of the supply to Eastleigh, which must pass through one or other of the following service reservoirs :—

Otterbourne Reservoir.

Twyford Reservoir.

Yew Hill Reservoir.

Origin of Samples.	Total number of Samples during 1952.	Number of Samples showing probable numbers of B. Coli present in 100 m.l.		
		None present.	1 to 2 present.	3 to 10 present.
Otterbourne Wells Supply	78	78	Nil	Nil
Twyford Wells Supply	78	78	Nil	Nil
River Itchen Supply	78	75	* 3	Nil

* No faecal organisms present in these samples.

Typical chemical analyses of the treated water from the three sources of supply are given in the attached table.

- (iii) The water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is free from plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) All the water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is softened by means of the lime process and sterilised by means of the "Chloramine" treatment (chlorine and ammonia) before distribution, and the water supplied from the River Itchen is subjected, in addition, to a process of sedimentation (with the addition of sulphate of alumina) followed by filtration through rapid gravity sand filters.
- (v) The total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough of Eastleigh supplied from public water mains is (a) 8,473 direct to the houses and (b) none by stand-pipe.

Details of Chemical Analysis of Treated Water from various sources of supply, distributed in the Borough of Eastleigh.

Samples taken in October and November, 1952.

Results in parts per Million.

	Otterbourne Wells.	Twyford Wells.	River Itchen.
GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.			
Total Solids	260.4	249.2	218.4
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂	7.0	3.0	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N. *	0.023	* 0.070	0.005
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N.	0.005	0.003	0.012
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N.	Nil	Nil	0.002
Nitric Nitrogen, as N.	4.2	3.6	2.5
Hardness, as CaCO ₃ (Wanklyn's)			
Temporary	92	114	86
Permanent	64	57	57
Permanganate figure, as O. (4 hours, 80°F.)	0.075	0.23	0.15
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	150	160	120
Free Chlorine	* 0.30	* 0.25	0.04
Reaction, pH	(7.8)	(7.8)	(8.3)
MINERAL ANALYSIS.			
Calcium, as Ca	75.6	70.2	61.3
Magnesium, as Mg	5.2	4.4	3.3
Carbonate, as CO ₃	90.0	96.0	72.0
Chloride, as Cl.	16.0	17.0	16.0
Sulphate, as SO ₄	8.6	8.0	16.1
Nitrate, as NO ₃	18.6	15.9	11.1
Iron	Absent	Absent	Absent
Lead	Absent	Absent	Absent
Zinc	Absent	Absent	Absent
Copper	Absent	Absent	Absent
Phosphates	Absent	Absent	Absent

* These figures were obtained from samples which had already been treated by the addition of chloramine.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage.

The drainage system of the district is of the "Partly Combined" and "Separate" systems, and the whole of the Borough is sewered with the exception of some small areas at "Middle," "Stoke Common," "Boyatt" and "Chandler's Ford."

In December, 1951, following a complaint from the residents, and a report from the Medical Officer of Health that there was evidence of extensive sewage overflow in the lower part of Park Road, the Borough Engineer submitted to the Public Health Committee a Scheme for the improvement of the sewerage system at Chandler's Ford, when a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the matter. This Sub-Committee met in January, 1952, and recommended that the Scheme as submitted to them by the Borough Engineer for a proposed trunk sewer from Mead Road, Chandler's Ford, to the Pumping Station at Chickenhall, be forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. This was agreed to, and an investigation by an Engineering Inspector of the Ministry was held in the Council Chamber on the 20th May, 1952, following which the Ministry approved the proposals in principle. Further discussions with the Ministry on technical points took place during the following months, and on the 9th of October, 1952, the Borough Engineer reported to the Public Health Committee that he hoped to commence the work in the first quarter of 1953.

With the completion of the Chestnut Avenue Housing Estate, the village of "Middle" has completely lost its rural isolation, and an extension of the sewer from the corner of Passfield Avenue along Chestnut Avenue to Doncaster Farm would appear to be justified. This matter has been discussed with the Borough Engineer, who has agreed to consider the matter.

In 1952 the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the Department :—

Drains tested	21
Drains cleaned	46
Drains repaired or reconstructed	4
S.P. or V.S. provided or repaired	1
Inspection chamber provided or repaired	4
Fresh air inlet fixed	5
Benching or fenders to gullies repaired	4
New gullies provided	4

(c) Closet Accommodation.

The greater part of the closet accommodation in the district is on the water carriage system, except in the outlying areas, where there are still some one hundred and forty-one houses using the conservancy system.

The following work was carried out under the supervision of the Department during the year under review :—

New watercloset basins provided	5
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	20
W.C. compartments repaired	10

(d) Public Cleansing.

There has been no change in the method of scavenging the area during 1952, but during the year under review the subject of refuse collection and disposal, together with that of collecting waste paper and the cleansing of cesspools, received the consideration of the Public Health Committee.

Under present arrangements, the contents of pail closets are collected and disposed of at the Sewage Works for filtration, and the contents of cesspools are collected by mechanical cesspool emptiers and disposed of at the Sewage Works or in a sewer.

Dry house refuse is removed weekly in mechanical vehicles and disposed of by tipping at a worked out sand pit at Fair Oak, and in conjunction with the appropriate official of the Borough Surveyor's Department, the tip is kept as free from nuisance as possible. The face of the tip is sprayed with creosote during the summer months to prevent nuisance from flies and crickets, and the Assistant Rodent Officer treated the tip in March, May, August and December, when it was estimated that forty, thirty-five, thirty-three and fifty-two rats respectively were destroyed; at the same time all the houses within the vicinity of the tip were surveyed and treated where necessary.

Four complaints in respect of the refuse tip were received during the year. Three were in respect of fly infestation and one of nuisance from crickets. Upon investigation it was found that all the nuisances complained of arose in the adjoining Rural District, chiefly through the indiscriminate dumping of household and garden refuse. The Senior Sanitary Inspector of the district concerned was approached, and he undertook to circularise the people residing in the vicinity of the tip, after which no further complaints were received.

During the same period the Public Health Committee gave further consideration to the recommendation of their Sub-Committee regarding the acquiring and utilising of an area of the irrigation meadows in Barton Peverel as a site for a controlled tip. On the 1st April, 1952, the Town Clerk reported that the County Planning Committee had granted permission to the Borough Council for the use of the site as a refuse tip, and on the 13th November, 1952, the Public Health Committee were informed that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government proposed to direct a local public enquiry to be held in connection with the proposal, but no date had then been fixed.

On the 9th October, 1952, the Public Health Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to investigate the question of cesspools generally, giving them the widest possible terms of reference. The Sub-Committee met on the 30th October, when they considered a report from the Borough Engineer showing: the number of properties within the Borough situated where there was no sewer immediately available and were using cesspool drainage; the number of visits that had to be paid to these properties in 1950/51 for the purpose of emptying and cleansing the cesspool, and the annual cost of the service. The matter was still under consideration at the end of the year.

(e) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

During the year 1952 the following inspections and visits were made by the Sanitary Staff in respect of:—

Drainage	320
Water Supply	7
Water Sampling	3
Swimming Pools	12
Refuse Collection	54
Refuse Disposal	20
Closet Accommodation	49
Keeping of Animals	28
Piggeries	57
Stables	9
Offensive Accumulations	37
Offensive Trades	4
Tents, Vans and Sheds	101
Rivers and Streams	14
Prospective Tenants for Council Houses	242
Council Bungalows for Aged Persons	104
Overcrowding	43
Insect Pests	31
Verminous Premises	22
Dirty and Insanitary Premises	9
Infectious Diseases	43
Smoke Observations	14
Shops	160
Factories with Mechanical Power	121
Factories without Mechanical Power	15
Outworkers' Premises	3
Petroleum Stores	96
Rats and Mice Destruction	6762
Interviews	217
Miscellaneous	72
	8669

(f) Number of Notices Served.

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken:—

No. of Informal Notices served	169
No. of Informal Notices complied with	173
No. of Statutory Notices served	16
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	15

(g) Complaints Received.

During the year the following complaints were received and attended to by the Sanitary Staff relating to the following :—

Defective cisterns, pipes and taps	.....	.....	12
Defective waterclosets	.....	.....	7
Choked or defective drains	.....	.....	64
General housing or sanitary defects	.....	.....	90
Dampness	.....	.....	16
Overcrowding	.....	.....	31
Premises infested with vermin	.....	.....	7
Dirty premises	.....	.....	7
Premises infested with rats or mice	.....	.....	310
Insect Pests	.....	.....	29
Keeping of Animals	.....	.....	10
Defective dustbins	.....	.....	14
Nuisances from accumulations of refuse	.....	.....	9
Smoke Nuisances	.....	.....	4
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	13
			623

(h) Nuisances Abated and Work Done.

During the year 1952 the total number of nuisances abated or work done either as a result of informal or statutory action is as follows :

i. As a result of informal action	.....	.....	549
ii. As a result of statutory action	.....	.....	33
			582

(i) **Factories.**

The following tables show the inspection of factories and other premises, together with the defects found and remedied :—

1. Defects found in Factories and other Premises :—

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences {	Insufficient.....	4	4	—
	Unsuitable or defective	14	14	—
	Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total	18	18	—	—

2. Inspection of Factories and other Premises.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	121	11	—
Factories without mechanical power.....	15	2	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	136	13	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108 of Act, 1901 ; Section III of Act of 1937).

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.
Nil	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—

During the year six notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Factory Act, 1937.

(j) Shops.

During 1952, 160 visits were paid to shops. Four informal notices were served and five were complied with.

Nature of Defect.	Number Completed.
Structural repairs carried out	1
Washing facilities provided	3
Lobbies provided for personal clothing	2
Sanitary accommodation cleansed	2
Sanitary accommodation repaired	1
Sanitary accommodation renewed	2
Total	11

(k) Smoke Abatement.

Four complaints in respect of nuisance from smoke emission were received during 1952. Four different premises were involved and in each case smoke and grit emission was complained of. The Managers of the firms concerned were interviewed and no further complaints were received.

(l) Rats and Mice.

The systematic destruction of rats and mice in the Borough started in 1944 under the old 1919 Rats and Mice Destruction Act, and now under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, was continued throughout the year.

Since the shopping areas were treated by Block Control in 1945 very few cases of infestation by rats have arisen in the area, but in the early part of the year a small infestation was discovered. Only three premises were affected and these were treated simultaneously, and since that time no further signs of rats have been evident.

The Annual 10 per cent. Test Bait of the sewers in the Borough was started on the 3rd June, 1952, and completed on the 6th June, 1952. An inspection of the Eastleigh, Bishopstoke and Fair Oak areas on the 5th June showed that there had been three "complete takes" and one "partial take" in a section of the sewer between The Crescent and Market Street. An inspection of the Chandler's Ford and Allbrook areas on the 6th June showed a "complete take" in Keble Road and a "complete take" in Mead and King's Road. As this was the first time that any takes of bait had been recorded in the Chandler's Ford area, the benches were re-baited and tracing powder was also laid. The resultant check-up left no doubt but that rats were present. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were informed and advised as to the dates of the first maintenance treatment.

Following the Test Bait of the sewers between the 3rd and 6th June, 1952, and the discovery that three small sections were infested, a Maintenance treatment was started on the 23rd and completed on the 26th June, 1952. In all, forty-three manholes were baited and takes were recorded in nine. These were treated with damp sausage rusk and the poison used was Zinc Phosphide. An inspection after the poisoning showed that there had been "partial takes" in eight of the manholes, and in order to comply with instructions laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, another treatment was to be given at a later date.

In accordance with the Minutes of the Public Health Committee, dated the 10th April, 1952, the question of the disinfection of the British Railways was taken up with the District Engineer, who agreed to a survey of the whole of the Railway Property being carried out and undertook to place the estimate of the cost of disinfection before the Railway Authorities.

The survey of the Railway Property was carried out during June, 1952, and an estimate for the cost of the work was accepted and returned in September, 1952.

It was ascertained that the area to be treated was approximately 95 acres, and it was decided to divide this up into six areas, each area to be treated by one Operator in one week. Each Operator was supplied with a map of the area which he was treating, and this had the effect of saving time by preventing overlapping and the work of disinfestation of the British Railways' property at Eastleigh, which was started on the 3rd November, 1952, was completed on the 5th December, 1952.

During the first week, the area between the Locomotive Works and the Carriage Works was treated, also the Running Sheds and the southern section of the Locomotive Works. During the second week, the remainder of the Locomotive Works, the Station buildings and the southern section of the Carriage Works were treated. During the third week, the remainder of the Carriage Works and the area north of Bishopstoke Road were treated.

It was also found possible during the course of this treatment for rats to treat a large number of buildings for mice, i.e., dining rooms, offices, stores, etc.

Prior to the treatment of the railway property, the houses adjoining the railway and Carter Paterson and Pickford's Joint Parcels Services had been treated as one block.

A summary of the work, baits and poisons used, is as follows :—

FIRST WEEK.

Number of baiting points	.....	209
Amount of pre-bait (damp sausage rusk taken)	.....	418-oz.
Amount of poison bait laid (sausage rusk and A.N.T.U.)	.....	275-oz.
Amount of poison bait taken	.....	97-oz.
Number of bodies recovered	.....	18
Estimated number of rats destroyed	.....	242

SECOND WEEK.

Number of baiting points	.....	353
Amount of pre-bait (damp sausage rusk taken)	.....	473-oz.
Amount of poison bait laid (sausage rusk and A.N.T.U.)	.....	300-oz.
Amount of poison bait taken	.....	106-oz.
Number of bodies recovered	.....	9
Estimated number of rats destroyed	.....	265

THIRD WEEK.

Number of baiting points	.....	336
Amount of pre-bait (damp sausage rusk taken)	.....	492-oz.
Amount of poison bait laid (sausage rusk and A.N.T.U.)	.....	325-oz.
Amount of poison bait taken	.....	95-oz.
Number of bodies recovered	.....	11
Estimated number of rats destroyed	.....	238

The following statistics cover the whole of the initial three weeks' treatment :—

Number of baiting points	898
Amount of pre-bait (damp sausage rusk taken)	1,383-oz.
Amount of poison bait laid (sausage rusk and A.N.T.U.)	900-oz.
Amount of poison bait taken	298-oz.
Number of bodies recovered	38
Estimated number of rats destroyed	745

The choice of A.N.T.U. as the primary poison was decided upon chiefly because the Railway Authorities issue a variety of poisons, the chief content being either phosphorus or squill. It was decided, after the initial treatment had been completed, to lay a post-bait at all the places that had shown a heavy take. The post bait was laid on the 1st December, 1952, and was inspected on the following day, and where "takes" were recorded the baits were renewed, thus having the effect of converting the post bait into a re-treatment and thereby saving two days' labour.

The result of this re-treatment is as follows :—

Number of baiting points	254
Amount of pre-bait (sugar meal taken)	137-oz.
Amount of poison bait laid (sugar meal and Zinc Phosphide)	72-oz.
Amount of poison bait taken	24-oz.
Number of bodies recovered	8
Estimated number of rats destroyed	120

The following is a complete summary of the treatment and re-treatment, after post bait (excluding mice) :—

Number of baiting points	1,152
Amount of pre-bait taken	1,520-oz.
Amount of poison bait laid	972-oz.
Amount of poison bait taken	322-oz.
Number of bodies recovered	46
Estimated number of rats destroyed	865

Before the work commenced a great deal of preliminary planning had to be done, and I should like to acknowledge the help and co-operation of the District Engineer and the Chiefs of the various sections of the Railway, who supplied guides for the initial survey and also for the treatment proper, and in addition placed at the disposal of the Rodent Department two buildings in which to store and mix the baits.

Mr. Wyman, the Area Inspector from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, visited the Railway during the treatment and expressed himself as satisfied with the progress of the work.

Warfarin.—This is a new poison, and after extensive experiments had been carried out by the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries it was recommended to Local Authorities to be used under suitable conditions. Warfarin is a blood anti-coagulant, which, when ingested over a period of time, induces fatal haemorrhage in rats and mice.

The Toxicity of Warfarin varies for the different species of rodents. The ship rat is stated to be some 3—4 times more resistant than the common rat and the house mouse even more so.

Warfarin can be dangerous to other animals if taken in small doses regularly, but small single doses are relatively harmless.

Treatments have been given by the department during the year under review, and there is no doubt that, when conditions are suitable, Warfarin is a most useful addition to the other accepted poisons.

The Borough is divided into two sections for the purpose of rodent control, each section being allocated to one of the Rodent Operators. All complaints which were received from each area were inspected by the Assistant Rodent Officer, and from the source of the complaints blocks were built up and systematically treated by the Operator concerned.

In addition to the above, the Assistant Rodent Officer, with the assistance of the Rodent Operators, enforced the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, in premises outside the scope of the Private Dwellings Scheme. This included visits to the Sewage Disposal Works, Refuse Tip, Council Depot, Business Premises, Factories, Camps and agricultural land.

A complete summary of the work carried out during the year under these Schemes was as follows :—

(a) Number of complaints received regarding infestation with rats or mice	.....	.....	310
(b) Number of premises inspected for the detection of rats or mice	.....	.....	1,861
(c) Number of premises on which signs of rats or mice were detected	.....	.....	846
(d) Number of premises treated for rats	.....	.....	686
(e) Estimated number of rats destroyed	.....	.....	6,198
(f) Number of premises treated for mice	.....	.....	160
(g) Number of visits made for the purposes	.....	.....	6,762

(m) **Camping Sites.**

During the year 1952 the use of caravans as temporary dwellings further increased, and the licensing of land as sites for movable dwellings received further consideration from both the Borough Health Committee and the Borough Development Sub-Committee of the Area Planning Committee.

Eleven applications to erect and station and use movable dwellings on various sites within the Borough were considered by the Borough Health Committee during the year. Three of the applications were for the renewal of licences granted for a limited period in 1951, and all three licences were renewed for a further limited period expiring in 1953. Of the other eight applications, five were granted for limited periods expiring in 1953 and three were refused.

Seven applications for planning permission to develop land as caravan sites were considered by the Development Sub-Committee during the year. Two of these were applications for the extension of limited periods for which permission had been granted in the year 1951. Both applicants received permission for a further limited period expiring in 1953 and permission to increase the number of caravans on their

sites. The permitted increases were from 9 to 22 in one case and 8 to 12 in the other. Two of the remaining five applications were refused and three were each granted permission to develop a site for one caravan for a limited period expiring in 1953.

The number of sites in the Borough which were used for camping purposes on the 31st December, 1945, was two, and the number of caravans stationed on these sites was also two. Since that date the number of caravan dwellers and number of sites in the Borough has increased annually until the year under review, when the number of caravan sites dropped, although the number of caravan dwellers increased. This is due to the Council's policy of encouraging caravan dwellers to use existing sites where the number of caravans can be controlled annually to meet requirements. Exceptions to this policy are sometimes made in the case of applicants who wish to erect a caravan for a period of a few months on a site on which they are erecting a permanent dwelling.

The number of licensed sites and movable dwellings situated in the Borough on the 31st December, 1945-1952, was as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Licensed Sites.</i>	<i>No. of Caravan Dwellings.</i>
1945	2	2
1946	5	6
1947	7	7
1948	10	10
1949	11	17
1950	13	34
1951	17	41
1952	15	55

(n) **Bathing Pools.**

An open-air bathing pool has been provided by the Council for the use of the public. The site lies between two tributaries of the River Itchen, the bed of the one on the west, a mill stream, being seven feet higher than the one on the east, so that a continuous flow of water is maintained throughout the pool. Samples of water from the pool and river are sent to the County Analyst by the Borough Engineer's Department.

There is also a private bathing pool at the Pirelli-General Sports Ground.

(o) **Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

No action was taken in respect of tents, vans and sheds during the year under review.

(p) **Offensive Trades.**

There are three offensive trades carried on within the Borough, namely :—

Blood Drying.
Fat Extracting.

Rag and Bone Dealing.

The trades of blood and fat extracting are established on the premises of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh), Ltd., and are carried on ancillary to the trade of bacon curing. The factory is a modern one and regularly inspected by the Sanitary Staff. The work is carried on without nuisance, and no complaints have been received.

(g) Common Lodging Houses.

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

(r) Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are no registered houses let in lodgings in the Borough.

(s) Rag Flock.

There are no premises in this district licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock, but there is one firm who use and sell rag flock and are registered by the Local Authority under Section 2 of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

(t) Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936.

During the year 58 licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum, Carbide of Calcium and Hydrocarbon, entailing the storage of 63,580 gallons of Petroleum, 5,296-lbs. of Carbide of Calcium and 400 gallons of Hydrocarbon.

SECTION V.

HOUSING.

Report by Chief Sanitary Inspector.

STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	<i>Total.</i>
(1) By the Local Authority :	
(a) New permanent houses	101
(b) War-damaged houses rebuilt	Nil
(c) Temporary buildings	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(3) By other bodies and persons :	
(a) New permanent houses	18
(b) War-damaged houses rebuilt	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	311
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,116
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1932	41
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	96
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	17
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	294

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without the service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	173
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices —	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(c) Outstanding at 31st December, 1952	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	11
(b) By occupiers	4
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(d) Outstanding at 31st December, 1952	5

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted from the owners	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of year.....	21
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	32
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	125
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	11
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	16
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	1
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions	Nil

Housing Repairs.

One hundred and six complaints in respect of housing defects and dampness were received in the Sanitary Department during 1952 as compared with one hundred and thirty-five during 1951. All these complaints were investigated by the Sanitary Officers, and where action was found to be necessary the owners were first dealt with informally.

Every effort is made to encourage owners to carry out essential repairs to their property, and one hundred and sixty-nine notices were served during the year under review. In sixteen cases only was it found necessary to resort to formal action, when statutory notices were served under the Public Health Act. No work in default was executed by the Council.

A summary of the housing repairs carried out during 1952 is as follows :—

Nature of Repairs.	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice.	Statutory Notice.
Roofs repaired or renewed	67	2
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	20	1
Gutters, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	35	4
External walls repaired or renewed	5	2
Window and door arches repaired	6	—
External window and door sills repaired or renewed	3	—
Damp-proof course provided or repaired	5	—
Wall cavities cleaned out	22	1
Sub-floor ventilation provided	2	—
Yard or passage surfaces paved or repaired	2	—
Boundary walls and fences repaired or renewed	2	1
Refuse receptacle provided	5	12
Ceiling plaster repaired	35	2
Ceilings cleansed and redecorated	2	1
Waterproofing of internal walls	20	—
Wallplaster repaired	31	3
Walls cleansed and redecorated	1	—
Floors repaired or renewed	25	—
Windows repaired or renewed.....	23	3
Sash cords renewed	30	—
Doors repaired or renewed	5	1
Door frames repaired or renewed	2	—
Firegrates/ranges renewed or repaired	8	—
Hearths repaired or renewed	1	—
Water service repaired or renewed	7	—
New sink provided	1	—
New sink waste and trap provided	4	—
	369	33

Verminous Premises and Articles.

The disinfection of verminous premises and articles is carried out by the Local Authority, and during the year under review the following work was carried out by the Sanitary Department :—

Houses inspected for vermin	368
Houses found to be verminous	7
Rooms sprayed for vermin	22

Of the seven houses found to be verminous, two were infested with bugs and five with fleas. Both the houses infested with bugs were privately owned; in one case three treatments were necessary before the infestation was cleared, but the other house required only one treatment.

Of the five houses infested with fleas, four were privately owned and one was Council property. One house required two treatments and the remainder one only.

All the infested houses were treated with Zaldecide.

SECTION VI.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(A.) MILK.

There were no changes made during the year in the law relating to milk, the most recent legislation being the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1951. This Act was a consolidating Act repealing portions of the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 and 1944, and the whole being cited as the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 to 1950.

(1) Supply and Distribution.

The control of milk production is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but Local Authorities, who may or may not be Food and Drugs Authorities, control the processing and distributive sides. The Hampshire County Council, who are the Food and Drugs Authority, are responsible for the issue of licences to Pasteurise and Sterilise milk, but in 1950 the County delegated their powers and duties under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, to the Councils of County Districts.

The bulk of the milk sold within the Borough is processed at two large dairies, both of which are equipped with "High Temperature Short Time" plants. At one of the premises a "Federal" dairy pasteurises the milk for retail distribution by local societies in Eastleigh and Winchester. During the year the controlling interest in the other dairy was bought by a large firm operating in Southampton, but the dairy continued to operate in its normal way. The consumer in Eastleigh still has a choice of the following milk:—Tuberculin Tested milk, Pasteurised milk and Sterilised milk. Accredited milk, as such, is not sold and this designation will be withdrawn after 1954.

(2) Registration and Licensing.

The following registrations were in force and the undermentioned licences were issued under the various Milk Regulations :—

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949—			
Dairies registered	.....	.....	2
Distributors registered	.....	.....	18
Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949—			
Dealer's licence to use designation "Tuberculin Tested"	.....	.....	5
Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949—			
Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council)	.....	.....	2
Dealer's (Steriliser's) licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council)	.....	.....	1
Dealer's licence to use designation "Pasteurised"	.....	.....	3
Dealer's licence to use designation "Sterilised"	.....	.....	1

(3) Milk Sampling, etc.

Routine sampling of various milks, clean bottles, detergents and rinse waters was carried out during the year. Samples are transported to the testing laboratory in an insulated container which is not artificially cooled. Bacteriological examination of samples is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, free of charge, but there is now no County Laboratory dealing with chemical examinations.

(a) *Pasteurised Milk.*

During the year one hundred samples of Pasteurised milk were taken and all were found to be satisfactory.

(b) *Sterilised Milk.*

This milk is produced at one of the dairies and is processed in special bottles which are hermetically sealed.

Fourteen samples were taken during the year and all complied with the turbidity test.

(c) *Tuberculin Tested Milk.*

Both dairies receive this milk already bottled from the farms, but there is also a considerable amount of bulk Tuberculin Tested milk which is treated as ordinary milk and is processed. One dairy bottles some of the bulk Tuberculin Tested milk received from the County Council's Farm Institute. The primary responsibility for the standard of Tuberculin Tested milk rests with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but the Local Authority have the power to take samples.

Owing to the increased demand for this type of milk, there was a considerable increase in the number of samples taken. A total of sixty-nine samples was taken, and of these all but one complied with the methylene blue test and were reported as satisfactory. The unsatisfactory sample was not greatly below the standard and repeat samples were found to be satisfactory.

(d) *Bottle Washing and Filling Plants.*

Both dairies have mechanical bottle washing and filling machines in which the returned bottles are loaded at one end, and, after undergoing cleansing and sterilising treatment, emerge at the other end to be automatically filled with milk. Both plants are of modern design and normally very efficient, but minor trouble was experienced at one dairy resulting in some unsatisfactory bottles.

Clean bottles, in batches of six, are regularly tested for sterility at the Public Health Laboratory in accordance with the following standard :—

Mean Bottle Count, reckoned as per pint bottle :—

Not more than 600	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
Over 600 but less than 2,000	.....	.....	Fairly satisfactory.
Over 2,000	.....	.....	Unsatisfactory.

One hundred and seventy-four bottles were examined, and of these one hundred and forty-four were reported as "Satisfactory," three batches of six as "Fairly satisfactory" and two batches of six as "Unsatisfactory." In addition to bottle sampling, routine samples were also taken of the detergents and rinse waters used. Twenty-nine samples of detergents and forty-one samples of rinse waters were taken and were found to be generally satisfactory. The hot rinse sections of both machines receive chlorination in order to prevent the growth of organisms in the rinse water. In both cases the final cold rinse is from the main water supply. At one of the dairies a proportion of the water used is taken from a borehole, and two samples of this water were taken and found to be satisfactory.

(B). MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(1) Slaughter-houses.

Six private slaughter-houses were licensed at the commencement of the year, but in five of these slaughtering is still discontinued under the Live Stock (Restrictions on Slaughtering) Order. The slaughter-house allowed to continue in use is that situated at the Bacon Factory of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh), Ltd., a subsidiary of Messrs. Harris (Calne), Ltd.

The bacon factory is of modern design, and the principal work is naturally the slaughter of pigs and the curing of the sides into bacon, and the amount produced has steadily increased. There is also a considerable trade in the smoking of imported bacon and the despatch of pre-packed provisions and sliced bacon to retailers. No small goods or canned foods were manufactured on the premises.

The number of pigs killed was 49,779, which was again a substantial increase over last year's record total of 40,855. The carcasses of 141 English pigs slaughtered outside the district were also received and dealt with at the factory. Despite the constant supervision by the management and the introduction of new methods, extensions are desirable in order to still further improve the efficient handling of the increased throughput. During the year a mechanical black scraping machine was installed in the slaughter-house, and the line operations

double banked to deal with a higher rate of killing. The washing facilities in the slaughter-house were altered, and there are now three wash-hand basins, each fitted with a thermostatically controlled hot water supply. A new water main was connected to the existing water tower to augment the supply available. The tops of three of the smoking chambers were raised to the level of the other three. A mechanical hoist was fitted to the new sawdust store and a separate first aid room was provided off the main mess room. All carcasses are inspected by the Meat Inspector, and judgment is based principally on the recommendations contained in Memo. 62/Foods, issued by the Ministry of Health. Contained in a separate room adjacent to the slaughter-house are a fat extracting plant and a blood drying plant, and no complaints were received in respect of either of these offensive trades. All condemned carcasses, offal and blood are rendered innocuous in these two plants on the premises.

The number of visits to slaughter-houses and the number of animals inspected are shown under :—

No. of visits to slaughter-houses, etc.	542
No. of carcasses examined :—	
Bulls	Nil
Bullocks.....	Nil
Cows	Nil
Heifers	Nil
Calves	Nil
Sheep	Nil
Pigs :—Killed at Bacon Factory	49,779
Killed on Cottagers' Premises	3
	49,782

(2) Visits to Food Premises.

The following is a summary of the visits paid to Food Shops and Premises within the Borough during 1952 :—

Premises.	Visits Paid.
Butchers	155
Fishmongers and poulterers	66
Grocers	253
Greengrocers and fruiterers	35
Bakehouses	39
Cowsheds	3
Dairies and milkshops	78
Ice-cream premises	167
Food preparing premises	44
Restaurants	29
Shops, stalls and other premises	155
Sampling visits	181
Miscellaneous visits	34
Total	1,239

(3) Diseased or Unsound Meat and Food.

As a result of the above inspections, various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables. The amount of tuberculosis is shown in Table I and the other diseased conditions in Table II. Table III shows the number of carcasses and the percentage incidence of disease. Table IV shows the amount of meat and other foods surrendered on account of unsoundness. In all cases where the food was not subject to the disposal instructions of the Ministry of Food, it was collected and disposed of by the Department. All condemned food suitable for animal feeding is disposed of through the Council's Salvage Scheme. Food which is unsuitable for this purpose is disposed of at the refuse tip, and every precaution is taken to ensure that it is suitably buried.

Both traders and the public seek advice regarding suspected food, and during the year 121 such requests were made by traders, whilst complaints from the public numbered 7. The food is examined immediately, and there was no necessity to institute legal proceedings in respect of any unsound foodstuffs sold or exposed for sale within the Borough.

TABLE I. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

Portion dealt with.	Bovines.		Pigs.		Totals. Bovines and Pigs.	
	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Entire carcass and all offal	-	-	70	11,367	70	11,367
Part Carcasses	-	-	11	247	11	247
Heads & Tongues	-	-	1,239	16,444	1,239	16,444
Collars	-	-	192	501	192	501
Plucks	-	-	302	1,963	302	1,963
Whole Inwards	-	-	945	10,631	945	10,631
Part Inwards	-	-	288	381	288	381
Totals	-	-	3,047	41,534	3,047	41,534

TABLE II. DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS—PIGS.

Diseases.	Whole Carcase and all Offal.		Part Carcases		Heads and/or Collars.		Skirts.		Plucks.		Lungs and/or Hearts.		Whole Inwards.		Part Inwards.		Kidneys.		Flecks.		Total Carcases and all Offal.	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
Abscesses ...	-	-	18	162	34	319	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	36	66	519
Arthritis ...	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Bruising ...	-	-	58	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	495	-
Congestion and/or Cirrhosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	1069	6948	152	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1227	7258
Cystic ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1949	487	-	-	1949	487
Emaciation and Oedema	6	778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	778	-
Enteritis ...	1	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	4275	355	564	-	-	-	-	736	4970
Jaundice ...	1	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	74	-
Malignant Neoplasms	1	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	148	-
Mastitis ...	-	-	2	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	21	-
Melanosis ...	-	-	11	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	43	-
Moribund ...	18	3402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3402	-
Oedema ...	-	-	98	353	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	353	-
Pericarditis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1034	517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1034	517	-
Peritonitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	86	32	87
Pneumonia ...	2	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	137	-
Pyæmia ...	2	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	286	-
Rickets & Emaciation	4	322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	322	-
Septicæmia or Toxæmia	2	326	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	352	-
Swine Erysipelas ...	2	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	300	-
Uraemia ...	-	-	2	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	84	-
Urticaria ...	-	-	10	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	58	-
	39	5904	201	1244	34	319	8	9	1069	6948	1186	821	380	4275	355	564	1949	487	44	122	5265	20693

TABLE III. CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle [*] excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	—	—	—	—	49,782
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	49,782
All diseases except Tuberculosis :— Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	39
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	4,809
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	9.7%
Tuberculosis only :— Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	70
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	2,134
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	4.4%

**TABLE IV. OTHER UNSOUND CONDITIONS OF MEAT
AND OTHER FOODS.**

Description.	Cause or Condition.	Weight in lbs.
Imported Mutton	Abscess	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
English Beef	Bone-taint	769 $\frac{1}{4}$
English Pork	Do.	20
English Beef	Bruised	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imported Beef	Do.	9
English Ox Liver	Cirrhosis	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
14 Boxes Chocolate Drops	Contaminated	56
Nutmegs	Do.	4
Barley	Do.	9
8 Jars Fruit or Preserves	Damaged	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
974 Packets Sweetened Cooking Mix- tures	Damp	156 $\frac{1}{4}$
English Beef	Decomposition	40
English Lamb	Do.	40
English Ox Sweetbreads	Do.	10
English Rabbits	Do.	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
47 English Chickens	Do.	134
English Bacon	Do.	30
Imported Beef	Do.	38
Imported Lamb	Do.	40
Imported Rabbits	Do.	150
Imported Bacon	Do.	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
18 Jars Fruit	Fermentation	16
462 Containers Savoury Spreads	Do.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imported Mutton	Fibrosis	58
2 Boxes Imported Cheese	Maggot Infestation	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
117 Packets Pudding Mixture	Mite Infestation	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imported Mutton	Mould	161
Imported Rabbits	Do.	25
Imported Bacon	Do.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pork Sausages	Do.	27
Vegetable and Tomato Sausages	Do.	11
Lard	Do.	1
English Cheese	Do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imported Cheese	Do.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Prunes	Do.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese	Rancidity	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fish	Tainted	35
673 Tins Imported Canned Meats	Unsound or Unwholesome	1,127
Fish	Do.	148
47 Tins Fish	Do.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
966 Tins Vegetables	Do.	582
403 Tins Fruit	Do.	551 $\frac{1}{4}$
22 Tins Jam or Marmalade	Do.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Tins Eggs	Do.	64
38 Tins Condensed Milk	Do.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
35 Tins Evaporated Milk	Do.	33
24 Tins Soup	Do.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
14 Tins Spaghetti and Sausage	Do.	14
28 Miscellaneous Items	Do.	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 Gallons Malt Vinegar	Vinegar Eel Infestation	—
Total weight		4,928

(4) Meat Marking.

During the year no animals were stamped with the mark approved by the Ministry of Health.

(5) Adulteration.

The County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority within the Borough, and, as such, take routine samples of food and drugs for the purpose of detecting adulteration.

(6) Registered Premises.

The number of premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is as follows :—

For manufacture and sale of ice-cream	7
For sale only of ice-cream	72
For storage only of ice-cream	1
For preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	40
	120

The above figures show an increase of eleven on the number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. The number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream was reduced from eight to seven, but only at two of these premises is ice-cream now made. In all cases the premises were inspected and any necessary improvements effected before registration was granted by the Council.

(7) Ice-Cream.

The Ice-cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 to 1951, prescribe certain requirements to be observed in the manufacture of ice-cream intended for sale for human consumption, and in particular require the mixture to be subjected to one of two methods of heat treatment. Under the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Amendment Regulations, 1952, which came into force on the 5th May, 1952, a third method of heat treatment was permitted. This alternative was the High Temperature Short Time method, in which the ice-cream mixture is kept at a temperature of not less than 175°F. for at least fifteen seconds. There is no plant of this type yet in Eastleigh.

There are only two manufacturers of ice-cream within the district. Both manufacture in accordance with the conditions of the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 to 1951, but the processes differ. In one case a retailer makes ice-cream from a "complete cold mix" powder, which means a product capable of manufacture into ice-cream by the addition of water only and the mixture then frozen. The other manufacturer operates on a larger scale and caters for both wholesale and retail sale. The plant is modern and the premises are satisfactory. The ice-cream is made by one of the heat treatment methods prescribed and both recording and indicating thermometers are in use. The bulk of the ice-cream sold in the district is pre-packed ice-cream obtained from the larger national and provincial firms.

Routine samples were taken during the year, with the results as follows :—

WITHIN DISTRICT.

No. of Manufacturers : 2.

No. Taken.	Provisional Grading.						Percentage.	
	1	2	3	4				
5	3	2	-	-		Grade 1	60.0	100.0
						Grade 2	40.0	
						Grade 3	-	
						Grade 4	-	
2	2	-	-	-		Grade 1	100.0	100.0
						Grade 2	-	
						Grade 3	-	
						Grade 4	-	

OUTSIDE DISTRICT.

No. of Manufacturers : 11.

No. Taken.	Provisional Grading.						Percentage.	
	1	2	3	4				
15	8	7	-	-		Grade 1	53.3	100.0
						Grade 2	46.7	
						Grade 3	-	
						Grade 4	-	
14	10	4	-	-		Grade 1	71.4	100.0
						Grade 2	28.6	
						Grade 3	-	
						Grade 4	-	
14	7	4	1	2		Grade 1	50.0	78.6
						Grade 2	28.6	
						Grade 3	7.1	
						Grade 4	14.3	
12	4	4	1	3		Grade 1	33.3	66.6
						Grade 2	33.3	
						Grade 3	8.4	
						Grade 4	25.0	
6	5	1	-	-		Grade 1	83.3	100.0
						Grade 2	16.7	
						Grade 3	-	
						Grade 4	-	
4	1	2	1	-		Grade 1	25.0	75.0
						Grade 2	50.0	
						Grade 3	25.0	
						Grade 4	-	
3	-	2	1	-		Grade 1	-	66.7
						Grade 2	66.7	
						Grade 3	33.3	
						Grade 4	-	
2	2	-	-	-		Grade 1	100.0	100.0
						Grade 2	-	
						Grade 3	-	
						Grade 4	-	
1	1	-	-	-		Grade 1	100.0	100.0
						Grade 2	-	
						Grade 3	-	
						Grade 4	-	
1	1	-	-	-		Grade 1	100.0	100.0
						Grade 2	-	
						Grade 3	-	
						Grade 4	-	

No. Taken.	Provisional Grading.						Percentage.	
	1	2	3	4				
1	-	1	-	-		Grade 1	-	} 100.0
						Grade 2	100.0	
						Grade 3	-	
						Grade 4	-	

SUMMARY.

Within District. No. Taken.	Provisional Grading.						Percentage.	
	1	2	3	4				
7	5	2	-	-		Grade 1	71.4	} 100.0
						Grade 2	28.6	
						Grade 3	-	
						Grade 4	-	

Outside District. No. Taken.	Provisional Grading.						Percentage.	
	1	2	3	4				
73	39	25	4	5		Grade 1	53.4	} 87.7
						Grade 2	34.3	
						Grade 3	5.5	
						Grade 4	6.8	

Grand Total No. Taken (Compared with 1951)	Provisional Grading.						Percentage.	
	1	2	3	4				
1952 80	44	27	4	5		Grade 1	55.0	} 88.8
						Grade 2	33.8	
						Grade 3	5.0	
						Grade 4	6.2	
1951 74	59	10	3	2		Grade 1	79.7	} 93.2
						Grade 2	13.5	
						Grade 3	4.1	
						Grade 4	2.7	

Note.—Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. in Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none in Grade 4.

It is further suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice-cream consistently fails to reach Grades 1 or 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which call for further investigation.

A sample of ice-cream is graded by the result of a methylene blue test applied to the product after an incubation period of seventeen hours at 20°C. The test is simple and gives a reasonable indication of the purity of the ice-cream. The summary shows that the percentages suggested were obtained in all but the Grade 4 group. The samples

here were from manufacturers outside the District, and in both cases later samples were found to be satisfactory. In addition to notifying the District concerned, reports are regularly sent to both retailers and manufacturers of all samples affecting them.

(8) Food Poisoning.

There were no cases of Food Poisoning within the Borough during 1952.

(9) Food Hygiene.

The condition of food premises, and the methods employed therein, is controlled by powers granted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Food Hygiene Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Act in 1950. Constant supervision of such premises is maintained, and during the year sixteen informal notices were served regarding various defects and all were complied with. The importance of food hygiene cannot be too strongly emphasised and the public have a right to expect a high standard from all concerned.

